FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. Beath's Thenter Recurd.
Fifth Avenue Thenter Les Cloches de CornerBle
Frand Operu House Pau and Virginia. Haverly's Theatre—The Magic clipp r. Kenter & Blat's Gorden-Concert Indisen Square Garden-H. M. S. Pinsfore Olympic Theater - Mitt. Park Theater-- Dundressy's Brother Sam. Ann Francisco Minstrela - Brustway and 19th st. Mudded Thentre Es e se. Thentre Comique—Bullian Oberd Chowder, Wallack's Thentre—Wesfert's Ross.

Which of the Two to Choose.

Lucius Robinson has been renominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

Either Lucius Robinson or Alonzo B. CORNELL will be Governor of the State of New York for three years from and after the first day of January next.

Of the two we greatly prefer Lucres Ros-

Mr. John Kelly.

JOHN KELLY was, at a late hour last night, nominated for Governor of this State by the boiting Tammany Convention at Syracuse. In his early life Mr. KELLY was a Representative in Congress from this city He was afterward Sheriff, and then Deputy Sheriff, and is now Comptroller of this city He is an industrious man of regular habits and undoubted pugnacity.

There is less occasion to consider with precision his qualifications for the office of Governor than there would be if there were the alightest possibility of his election.

One Fool Surrounded by Many Snobs

At high noon on Wednesday there was a group in Independence Hall, Philadelphia which ought to be made historic. The occasion was a "public welcome" extended to JOHN WELSH upon his return from London -from the Court of St. James's, as the Philadelphia newspapers find pleasure in saying.

Probably nowhere on this continent, except in Philadelphia, would it have occurred to the "representative citizens" to make a splurge over the retirement to private life of a public servant who threw up his office and came home because he was dissatisfied with a yearly salary of \$17,500 for doing nothing and his application for more pay met with no response.

Before JOHN WELSH sailed for England he made a farewell speech to his townsmer We printed it in full at the time. As a background for the present picture, we give a few passages here:

"When I have extended my hand in the cause of char ity did I not know that the shifting sands of time might soon require it to be outstretched as a suppliant? When I have labored for the failen or tried to reclaim

the erring, was I not familiar with the power of tempts , or was I ignorant of the assailing perils by which I When I sided to provide an asylum for the destitute or a hospital for the sick and wounded, &c. When I have furthered the cause of education and

commanding position, &c. When I united with others to improve the sanitary

sondition of our soldiers, &c.

"When I have forwarded plans for the improvement
and advantage of my native city, &c.

"When I have advocated and urged measures in which the good of my country was concerned. Ac.

"My good friends, I am about to leave you. If there i a void anywhere in consequence, let the example which you say I have set lead some one of you, &c. "I am to leave you for a new field of duty. I shall do so

selfs great defidence, but strong in the purpose that, so far as in me lies, I will be true to myself, to my country, and At that time somebody presented John Welsh with two little flags. After two

years' absence, and after finding it impossible to be true to himself, his country, and his Gop on such insignificant wages as \$17,500 a year, he comes back, bringing his two little flags. He comes back the same Pecksniff, the same self-inflated fool that he went away, and in reply to the snobbish utterances of his fellow Philadelphians he

says, in Independence Hall: "There are pleasures which cannot be expressed; feelings to which one can give no utterance; thoughts which are intancible, and such, I may say, are those which oppress me now, &c.

"I entered upon my duties abroad seith so kitle scant of confidence on myself, and now I have returned to find that what I have done abroad has not tailed to be appreciated by those at home, and particularly by those to whom I was responsible.

responsible.

"The flags were carried across the ceean, and have returned with me. They have been hung in my drawing room, and have been looked upon by thousands of both countries, who rejuiced in their associations, and trusted that, as they were knit together in union, they might be inseparable through all time.

"It is a pleasant thing to know that we are cherished there as a people who are worthy to be called their afform, as a people with whom we shall be happy to associate.

"The greatest of all joys, gentlemen, after the fulfil-"While my days are continued your interests and min-are the same, and, so far as in me lies, it shall be my pleasure to promote them."

This stilly old man now retires from public

notice.

Mr. Randall's Norristown Speech.

Speaker Randall's speech at Norristown, opening the campaign in Pennsylvania, has attracted attention-a circumstance not to be wondered at, when we consider that Mr RANDALL is higher in place than other Demperats in the United States, and is the official head of the party, if it can be said to have

Mr. RANDALL plants himself unequivocally on the Harrisburg platform, and gives ample assurance that it was not made for nothing, that it means what it says, and that it will be enforced to the letter when the party is given the power to do it. One of the planks of that platform denounces subsidies of every description, and declares against "any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any purpose but the public service." Mr. RANDALL'S strong position on subsidies will be interesting to the steamship and railway lobbies who collect annually at Washington, and are annually sent home bootless by the Democratic Congress, cursing above all men the Speaker of the House. Indeed, the Pennsylvania Democrats might have stated their doctrine on this head more clearly, as well as more succinctly, by a quotation from their present leader's second inaugural address as Speaker: "Under these circumstances economy in the legislature is the first duty; extravagance is a crime!"

The Speaker, like Senator WALLACE of the same State, regards the freedom of elections, now threatened both by the civil and the military agents of the Executive, as the most important national issue to be settled by the people. He brings the fathers of the Federal party-ADAMS and HAMILTON-to witness against the monstrous perversion of their "strong government" doctrines by their Republican descendants. No warnings of the founders of the republic were more solemn than theirs against permitting any executive supervision at the poils, much less any military supervision. As to the partisan use of the marshals he bears this personal testimony:

"I speak from personal experience when I say that at the last election seven hundred and fifty of these deputy

marshals were appointed in the Eastern District of the itate (Pennsylvania) at enormous expense to the Federal Government, for the purpose of intimidating the voters in my own district—a place as peaceful then as now, and as quiet and orderly as this assemblage. But that district, true to the record which extends from the period of my early manhood, stood unwavering still, and show ed Hafdehty by an increased majority."

Mr. RANDALL attributes resumption not to the Resumption law, against which the Pemcerats voted, but to a natural revival of business with the foreign balance in our favor, and above all to the enormous savings in Government expenditures effected by the Democratic Congress. He no doubt etates the figures with his customary accuracy when he says:

"During the four years that the Democrats have had control of the lower House, they effected a saving of \$64,000,000 in comparison with the total of appropriations made during the previous years of Republican

But the Speaker declares that it is impos sible to dwell too strongly on the local issues of the Pennsylvania campaign the corruptions and robberies of the Ring. and the lawless extortions of the rallways. The following declaration, with which Mr RANDALL concluded his powerful address, is of no little importance, coming as it does from the recognized leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy, whose power to make his pledge good will not be denied;

"If the people of this Commonwealth shall, by the votes, declare themselves in favor of a Democratic ticket, they will never again hear of such claims as this; but if they once more allow the success of those who for twenty years have controlled the treasury and almost confiscated the State property, they will have no one by themselves to blame. The only way to prevent a con-tinuance of the existing evils is to select the candidates of the party which by its platform is pledged to an conomical administration.

The statement that the Ring, with its pred ccessors and allies, has well nigh confiscated the public property of the State, will astound our readers outside, but not inside, the Pennsylvania borders.

A Tammany Monastery. What will the Tammany men who were

at Syracuse do?

Of their own motion they withdrew from the Convention after it became apparent that Gov. Robinson would be nominated. Now, why should they not carry out the same spirit and withdraw entirely from all participation in worldly affairs, found a monastery, and be known as the Tammany

They must be deeply impressed with the ingratitude, the coldness and treachery of mankind. Some of them, even at Syracuse, while sleeping the sleep of innocence them selves, were deprived by wicked partners or other depraved persons of their watches and their purses-and one unfortunate fat man lost his trousers. Indeed, everything at Syracuse was calculated to exert a de pressing influence on their spirits.

There is talk of their voting for a third candidate. But that is too much like a shooting match without anything, even so much as inanimate glass balls, to fire at.

Considering the enormity of the wrong the Tammany men have received at the hands of Gov. Robinson, what a rare opportunity is afforded them to practise the divine spirit of forgiveness! Distinguished as they have been hitherto in the various walks of life they might all become still more distinguished as monks. Mr. DAVII DUDLEY FIELD could prepare for the order a new code, to be called The Monks' Code and it would be beyond the power of the wicked Gov. Edbinson to veto that.

Thing 'successioned' move a doly there to men, and withdrawing entirely from secular affairs, was suggested to us by the disposi tion which they suddenly and unanimously manifested at Syracuse to fast. When the luscious dish of crow was spread before them they refused to a man to partake, or even to taste, of it.

Hisses and No Cheers-Mayor Coope Blushing.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER, feeling, perhaps, at last his utter incompetency to discharge his duties as Mayor of this city, abandoned his office and went off to Syracuse to try his hand at helping to nominate a Governor. He appears to be the one solitary man who, on entering the hall in which the Convention was held, was received with hisse from one side, unmingled with any cheers from the other. Not a cheer from one hu man throat greeted him!

Such was the reception EDWARD COOPER deserved. He who tries to enact the tyrant, in any capacity, on American soil, should ever afterward be received only with hisses wherever he goes.

One of our Syracuse correspondents gives this brief but striking description of the seene when Mr. Cooper walked down the broad aisle of Weiting Hall:

"Mayor Coores, on entering the hall, was hissed by the Tammany braves, and not one cheer was raised in his behalf. He sank into the first vacant seat, blushing

like a school girl." Well may Mr. Coopen blush. He has good reason to blush. His official career is such as any man with a particle of manhood left in him should be heartly ashamed of Indeed, it may be regarded as the mos creditable thing about him that he still retains a sufficient sense of shame to cause him to blush.

JOHN SHERMAN ought to find time, when not engaged in politics, or in explaining his connection with the First National Bank, to di rect his attention to that benighted part of the United States Territories where his friends and protégés of the Alaska Fur Seal Company hold undivided sway. It appears, according to a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, who has recently been visiting the Arctic regions that free traders are carrying on an extensive traffic in rum with the Indians who live on the American side of Behring's Straits, and the Indians, in the rage of drunken ness, perpetrate various crimes, including murder. The leading chief of that vicinity AGHUNAPING, had his head cut off, in a drunken row, by his brother-in-law, who succeeded to AGRUNAPING's authority and rum barrels. The death of the unfortunate AGRUNAPING is by no means a singular illustration of the success which has attended the efforts of the Fraudu-

In one political essay, the editor of Harper's Weekly describes the nomination of A. B. Connell for the office of Governor by the New York Republicans as "exceedingly unforextraordinary," "grotesque," result due entirely to what is known as the machine," and an additional proof that political initiative" has passed entirely from the people into the hands of a special political class,

lent Administration to civilize the Indians.

In another political essay, in the very next column, the editor of Harper's Weekly epigrammatically remarks that the disposition to uphold one's party always, and to support the regular nomination without regard to its merits, " is the disposition of a flunky, not of

Yet the prevalent notion in political circles is that the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS of Richmond County will write, speak, and vote this fall for A. B. CORNELL.

The inmates of the Washington Soldiers Home are at last on the track of Mr. R. B HAYES with a stick, for his habit of quartering himself and his family on them, all summe long. Even GRANT, who was not thin-skinned. only made calls, and did not venture on all summer visits at the Home. The approaching

trial of the suit for the pensions of the inmates will probably bring out this and other peculiari

It is well known that some impecunious potentates in Europe sell titles, orders of nobility, and decorations at a very low rate, insomuch that their competition frequently threatens to break the market sitogether. But seems that knighthood has titles to distribute also in this country; for at a supreme encamp ment of Knights of Malta, held at Eighth ave nge and Twenty-fifth street, on Wednesday, we read of a "Most Eminent Grand Commander Sir J. R. Perris," of a "Right Eminest Grand Generalissimo, Sir Joseph Boyn," of a " Eminent Grand Captain-General, Sir W Douse," and of various other officers, such a Sir D. SCROOGLE, Sir W. E. SEARFF, Sir W. J. DUPP. Sir G. LESE. Sir T. PERL, making at abundance of Sirs, perhaps unsuspected in

America. The upshot of the profuse letter writing between Gen. GRANT and Admiral AMMEN seems to be simply that the former wants to be President of something, even if it is only of canal; and, furthermore, that he foresees a fa salary and a sinecure as figurehead of the new Nicaragua company.

The authorities of the Washington Observ atory are sending out circulars requesting own ers of astronomical instruments and appliance to furnish to Prof. HOLDEN information as to the power of their telescopes, and descriptions of other instruments used by them, together with brief accounts of their observations. The object is to collect information for the use of th astronomical department, and to promote some system of cooperation among the public and private observatories of the country. That small telescopes and amateur observers can add noth ing of great value to our stock of knowledge is a popular error that the Washington astrono

The arrangements for the matches of the Irish amateur cricketers are complete, and promise good entertainment for many cities To-day will occur the first match of the Irish eleven with fifteen of the St. George's, on the Hoboken grounds; the second, with the United Eleven of New York and Staten Island, will be played next week at the same place; then will come the match with fifteen of Staten Island, at Staten Island, on the 22d and 23d; next, or the 25th, 26th, and 27th, with eleven of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; then, crossing the border, they are to play successively with fifteen of Montreal, fifteen of Ottawa, and fifteen of Toronto, at the places indicated; recrossing the line, they play, on the 29th and 80th of Octo ber, with fifteen of Albany and Syracuse, at Syracuse. It will thus be seen that plenty of elsure is allowed not only for playing but to sight-seeing-a marked contrast with the hurry of some former visiting cricketers. Mr. DAFT's team of English professionals also has its sched ule made up. Yesterday and the day before, began its work by defeating twenty-two of Can-ada at Toronto; it will play one more game a Toronto, and then will engage twenty-two or eighteens successively at Ottawa, at treal at Detroit, and at Syracuse, after which on Oct. 3 and 4, will come a match with eigh teen of Staten Island, and on Oct. 6 and 7 with eighteen of St. George's. Thus for a month to ome the cricket world will have plenty of in terest and excitement.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S so-called Labor Investigating Committee, for which the House of Representatives voted five thousand dollars has returned from the Pacific coast. One part of the performance of this Committee deserves the sternest rebuke, and ought to be made the ubject of criticism in the House of Representatives. Mr. WRIGHT pretends to be an intense opponent of the great corporations when he is eking the votes of workingmen. His first act ee passage for himself and his associates and their party to and from California, and they did go and return as the guests of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and other roads. Now, if it was proper to send out the Committee at all, they should have gone without obligation to anybody, and at the cost of the Treas ury, so as to be perfectly free and independent in all respects. If there was no necessity for going, every dollar paid out was inexcusably wasted. As the case stands, the Committee are virtually indebted to the corporations that passed them free several thousand dollars, and can hardly have the face to vote against their chemes in Congress after blackmailing them.

It is a curious illustration of the supply and demand feature in modern public news, that, whereas before the outbreak at Cabul the American people had hardly been a single day in six months without their quota of Zulu wa reports, the moment that occurred the daily ration was cut off, and ever since, till now w ave had hardly a word from South Africa. Did things suddenly, by a freak, refuse to happen in Zululand? Oh, no; we should have had our daily news from Natal and Cape Town without a break, had not the Afghan supply come in to totally eclipse it.

RUN DOWN IN A GALE.

Norwegian Bark Cut in Two by the New Steamship Belgenland.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—On the morning of Sept. 3 the Norwegian bark Luna, bound from Porto Rico to Queenstown, collide the Red Star Line steamship Belgenland, on her fourth day out from Antwerp bound to this

city, where she arrived about noon to-day. mainmasts. The forward part sank almost mmediately, and the stern, partly submerged. floated off with a portion of the mizzenmas around which the cabin was built, still standing. The steamer suffered but little damage. The back had put her helm hard down, which brought her directly across the steamer's bow. When the collision took place she was going at the rate of seven and a haif knots an hour, steering east by east half east, with a strong southwesterly breeze. The weather had been misty, with a drizzling rain, and just before the collision a heavy rain squall struck the bark. The steamer was going at full speed, steering northwest by west half west and the bark received the blow on her port side, just as the steamer's how was coming down on the falling wave. There was a heavy sea running from the westward. The beats of the Belgeniand reacued such of the bark's crew as could be found. around which the cabin was built, still stand-

found.

The Captain of the bark was asleep in his cabin at the time of the collision, and, awakened by the shock, he jumped through the after door and was rescued. The second mate and steward, who were in their rooms in the cabin, were lost. Three seamen who were asleep in the forecastic went down with the wreck. The carriers was at the wheel, and was thrown against uniter was at the wheel, and was thrown against iter was at the wheel, and was thrown again bulwark and knocked senseless as

drowned.

The saved are Theodore Jansen, master;
Simonsen Simonsen, mate; Theo, Tomlinson,
John Nielson, Carl Edvartson, seamen.

Re-enforcements for Cuba.

LONDON, Sept. 11 .- A despatch from Madrid to the Daily News announces that the Minister of the Colonies has agreed with the Bank of Spain for a very large advance to meet the expense of the reenforcements for Cuba. The reenforcements will include artillery. Span-ish politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba, but only a small group of Radical members of the Cortes would approve a system of self-government similar to that of Canada, which, it is under stood, would be the solution is vored by the Havana Liberals.

atoon, wome see the service of the Intily Smootherd says: "Important despatches are daily passing between the Spanjish Cabinet and the Captain-deneral of Cuba. Gen. May three Captains of the Captain deneral of Cuba. The May three Captains of the colonial free captains of the colonial free captains and that the reforms shall be reformed to the captain shall be reformed to t mit, the Government intends that the reforms shall clude a reduction of the export duties of Cuba and of sugar duties of Spain."

The Land Question in Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 11,-Mr. Mitchell Henry, Hom. Rule member of Parliament for the county of tighway speaking at a meeting numbering 8,000 persons, on the tand question, at Cliden, Ireland, yesterday, declared that if the Government left the people without relief for the winter, they would hold them responsible before Europe for a repetition of the Irish familie.

Harper's Monthly for October appears with its customary promptitude. As usual, also, it is filled with excellent reading and adorned with charming illustrations. The new process of engraving nowhere exhibits better results than are here obtained, and artists and amateurs will study them with interest

CREEDMOOR.

The coming meeting at Creedmoor, though its programme is totally devoid of novelty. promises to be one of interest. There are nine teen set matches, individual and team, besides Mr. Steward's and Major Williamson's "ag gregate" prizes for the highest combined scores in matches Nos. 13, 14 and 15, Nos. 13, 14 and 16. Nos. 12, 13 and 14, and Nos. 3, 5 and 8, There are also, as we wal, buil's-eye targets for practice and for a division of the pool receipts. while the Winchester Running Deer, hereto fore a separate match, is to be run during the

meeting as a buil's-eye target. Classifying the nineteen regular matches, in order to see the drift of Creedmoor ideas and instruction, we find, in the first place, that of the eight individual matches, four require military rifles, while the other four allow any rifle; and of the eleven team matches, nine recopire military rifles and only two allow any rifle. tgives a gratifying illustration of the fact that the true purpose of the range is kept steadily in view, in sustaining the practice of mili-tary organizations for actual service, and not the fancy shooting of sportsmen. But the pro-portion of 13 military rifle matches to 6 others does not tell the whole story, since the former include nearly all the important contests—the individual military championship, the international military, the inter-state military, the New

York State, division, and so on. Again, looking at positions, we find that out of the eight individual matches, four must be shot in the standing position only, three at the standing position for a part of the distances. while but one allows the any position. In the eleven team matches, two are at the standing osition only, six are at the standing position for certain distances, and but three exclusively

n the any position.

From these last facts, another would follow by ference, namely, that the distances selected must be largely within the ranges of actual military service. And, in fact, among the individual matches, we find four, or one-half the others are respectively at 200 and 500 yards, at 200, 500, and 600, at 200, 600, and 1,000, while one only, the Wimbledon cup match, is at 1,000 yards. So, in the team matches, we find one at 200 yards, two more at 200 and 300, four at 200 and 500, two at 500, one at 200, 500, and 600, and one only at 800, 900, and 1,000. Thus, though it is true that the excellence of the best modern military rifles has caused effective firing to be begun in battle (as it was habitually by the Turks in the last war with Russia) at distance which a few years ago would have been expected only of fine sporting rifles, yet wisely Creedmoor, where real marksmanship is encouraged, as distinguished from random firing the distances at the annual meetings are mainly kept at the practical ones commonly found where there is real alming at the enemy. yet with two or three long-range matches added

or the sake of variety, and to please all patrons. This consideration that the work at Creednoor is practical work, and that the famous oloneer rifle range is still held to its original purpose, should give to the annual fall prize neeting of the association, which takes place next week, a generous measure of public interest. It will furnish a token or exemplificaion of the existing condition of the best marksnanship both in the army and the State militias t may be added, too, that the prospect of a briliant competition between the army teams and he militia teams is one of the chief attractions of the match. The army has, during the past two years, shaken off its torpor regarding instruction in the use of the rifle, and is now strongly represented at Creedmoor. It will contest with the militia several important matches, but, above all, the international military. Such has been the progress during the year of the Creedmoor marksmen, that, if light and wind and weather favor, no prize is likely to be taken, in any match allowing general competition, without hard work and high scores

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS. Mishop Chatard Convinced that their Pay-

Indianapolis, Sept. 11 .- Bishop Chatard, of the Vincennes diocese, yesterday made an important statement to a Journal reporter, giv ing his views regarding the immense debt now resting upon the archdiocese of Cincinnati He says that according to the most careful estimates, the debt amounts to over \$4,000,000, and he has become convinced from conversations with practical business men, and one especially with practical business men, and one aspecially who is himself a millionaire, that the collection and payment of such a vast sum is altogether an impossibility, as it is two kinrds as much as the total contributions received in any one year by the Church for religious purposes. His opinion is that the utmost the Catholic people can be expected to do is to contribute a sufficient sum to only up the church property in the diocese which has become involved and will otherwise be lost to the Church. To do this about \$450,000 will be needed, and he suggests that there should be a distinct understanding that all money contributed by the diocese outside of Cincinnati should be placed in the hands of trustees and devoted to that object alone, and that the legal obligation op pay all the remainder of the debt incurred by Edward Parcell, brother of the Archbishop, should be wiped out by bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings.

At present, however, the money raised is not likely to be used to good advantage. There is no preparation made to save the Church property, and hardly any relief is being afforded to the immediate sufferers. The Bishop suggests that Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Williams, and Vicar-General Quinn be made trustees, and be authorized to have charge of the funds contributed by outside dioceses, and says that the Archbishop and the Vicar-General are both in sympathy with the view he expresses. who is himself a millionaire, that the collection

THE VOTE IN MAINE.

Probable Faiture of an Election of Governor

by the People.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 11.—The Kennebec Journal has received returns of the vote cast for Governor in 376 towns and plantations. These show a total vote of 124,274, divided as follows Davis (Rep.), 62,552; Smith (Greenback), 42,914 Garcelon (Dem.), 18,559; scattering, 249. The Garcelon (Dem.), 18,559; scattering, 249. The majority of Davis in these towns and plantations is 830. The remaining 123 towns and plantations cast the following vote last year: Connor (Rep.), 5,291; Smith (Greenback), 4,563; Garcelon (Dem.), 3,259; total, 13,023. The opposition to the Republicans had a majority in these towns and plantations last year of 2,621. The same ratio of increase of the vote in the towns not heard from as in those whose votes have been received, would carry the total vote of the State at the last election nearly to 139,000, against the total vote cast last year of 126,169; and an equal ratio of Republican gains in these 123 towns and plantations as in the rest of the State would leave Davis lacking from 300 to 500 votes of an election by the people.

The Pallende Bont Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Palisade Boat Club was held in Yonkers yesterday. Two ateam yachts fol-owed the boats up and down the course. The river was xtremely smooth. The course was 134 miles. The extremely amouth. The course was 1½ miles. The first race, between the junior four-oards shells, the Columbia and the Uncle Hen, was won by the former in m. 6s. In the junior single sculin race C. H. Harriot bent Otto Sarony and J. Freeland, winning in 10 minutes. Otto Sarony and J. Freeland, winning in 10 minutes and A. Moffat's crews was won by the latter in 8m. 4bs. In the four-oards farce race between Frank M. Post's and Win. Allison's crews, the latter won in 9m. 5½. The caphtoared barge race, between Thayer's and Sarony's crews, was won by the latter in 8m. 6½s. An aquatic ting of war between H. R. Waring, H. F. Keyser, and R. Jackson in one boat and T. H. Sikkman, H. H. Thayer, and W. H. Guernsey in another, was won by the former crew by 1½ inches.

Several singing societies are to participate in he gymnastic exhibition in Madison Square Garden or

Gymnastics in Mudison Square Garden.

Starday evening. Forty-eight boys under 12 years o age will give an exhibition in club awinging, and 6 girls will appear in the class in calishence. The Carl staft and English endets will go through battailon dril and the performance will close with exercises by mine teen classes at the same time, fencing, vaniting, &c. The Greek Frontier Commission. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10 .- In to-day's sitting f the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission the Turkish commissioners again stated the conditions on which hey would accept the protocol of the treaty of Berlin as he basis of negoliathous. It is expected that Greece will consent to negotiate on the conditions proposed, and that the discussion of the frontier line will commence at the sext sitting of the Commission.

A Poet's Grave.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Seeing a mestion in Tax Sex of the 6th inst. in regard to the grave of the poet, Granville Mellen, I have a recollection that the late Dr. James Mewart of New York once told me that the remains were placed in his vanit in St. Luke's churchy ard. Hudom street floores Mellem will probably get all desired miormation from the records of that church.

BROOKLYS, Sept. 10.

BROOKLYS, Sept. 10.

WEALTH FOR CONNECTICUT, More Clay for the Making of Porceinin Ware

in America Biscovered. Nonwich, Sept. 11 .- Connecticut has at ength produced a mine that promises to be renunerative. The material that it yields, knoline, is exceedingly rare in this country and orrespondingly valuable. The mine is on the summit of a high bill among the rock-ribbed pastures and tangled thickers of the town of Ledward about four miles south of this place. and a mile and a half from the winding shores of the Thames River. For years the kaoline deposits on the bill have lain exposed to the full posits on the bill have lain exposed to the full view of travellers until the keen eyes of Mr. David Mallory chanced to rest upon them. He at once leased a large tract of land, hammered up a wooden shanny on the side of the hill, with vats adjoining, put up a twelve-horse power shan, engine and an iron stone crusher, stretched a wooden trough up the hill, and began to dig. This was less than lour months ago, and now the mining operations are in full progress.

ago, and now the mining operations are progress.

On a breezy autumn morning the writer climbled through the briers and huckleberry bushes to the little plateau on which the mill stands. The jarring of a revolving from wheel and a thin column of blue smoke rising spraully through the clear air indicated that the day's work had just been begun, 81x or seven laborers, among whom was Mr. David Mallory in a blue roundabout and belied workmen's trousers, loitered about the place. Mr. Mallory readily communicated the main facts in relation to his new enterprise.

a blue roundabout and belied workinest stousers, loitered about the place, Mr. Mailory readily communicated the main facts in relation to his new enterprise.

The process of mining kaoline is very simple, and requires little manual labor. The clay is conveyed in its crude shape to the mill, and there it passes into the hopper of the fron crusher, and is ground into a pulpy mass. A stream of water, which is numped up from a distant meadow, accompanies the clay from the mine down the wooden flume and into the hopper. Emerging thence, the seeming liquid stream flows down a narrow wooden spout, from whose addes extended little half partitions to regulate the flow, and passes into another wooden trough, which earries it in a turbid, whitish current onward toward the great vats or tanks, which are in five parallel rows. As the stream passes along the various troughs, the knoline, which is buovant, flonts easily, and the stony particles and heavy earths are deposited along the bottom. In this way the mineral is thoroughly cleared of all extraneous matter, and it falls into the tanks pure and white. Most of the deposit in the troughs is cleared of stones and gravel within a short distance of the crusher, and it is thrown out and used in making fire brieks. The stream of kaoline, as soon as it reaches the tanks, is strained of its water and left to dry in the sun. The process of drying consumes much time, it being impossible to dry the material by artificial means without injuring the quality of the material. After it is thoroughly dried, it is ready for shipment. It then goes to the crockery and porcelain factories of New Jersey. It is a dingy white, and is oily and plastic, much resembling putty in its color and apparent composition.

"This is the only mine of the kind in New England" Mr. Mallory said, "although there is

a dingy white, and is oily and plastic, much resembling putty in its color and apparent composition.

"This is the only mine of the kind in New
England." Mr. Mallory said, "although there is
a pretended one in New Hampshire, which,
however, produces a totally different material.

There is a genuine kaoline deposit in the
mountains of North Carolina, and another in
Delaware, and a New Jersey mine yielded a
substance that is said to be kaoline, but it is another kind of clay entirely. These are all the
mines I know of in this country. Until within
a few years, you know, all our porcelain warwas imported from Europe, as there was no
mine at the time in the country producing the
right kind of clay. This mine yields about 50
or 60 per cent, pure kaoline to the ton, a yield
that is very large."

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur Elected Chairman

The Republican State Committee organized vesterday. The meeting was held in the mittee who answered to roll call were Benjamir D. Hicks, Gen. James Jourdan, William H. Leaycraft, Jacob Worth, Pierre C. Van Wyck, DeWitt C. Wheeler, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Cornelius Van Cott, Sheridan Shook, Cheste A. Arthur, Bobert C. Brown, William H. Robert son, John B. Dutcher, Jeremiah Drew, Ger George H. Sharpe, John F. Smyth, Benjamin D Clapp. George West, Edward M. Johnson, John W. Vrooman, Arthur B. Johnson, Thomas S. fott, William O. Bunn, Gen. John N. Knapp. Kidder M. Scott, Thomas C. Piatt, Charles J Langdon, Henry A. Glidden, Henry F. Tarbox, James S. Smart, Wells S. Dickinson, and Orsin

The organization was made quickly and with. out any discussion. Gen. Chester A. Arthur was elected Chairman, and Edward M. Johnson of Otsego and Henry A. Glidden of Orleans were made Secretaries. Gen. John N. Enapp of Cayaga was elected Trensurer. A recess was then taken to enable the Chairman to select the members of the Executive Committee. During the recess, the members of the State Committee were entertained in the barroom of the hotel by Assemblyman Simonson, ex-Alderman Bernard Biglin. Col. George B. Van Brunt, James R. Davis, ex-Assemblyman Solon B. Smith, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Isaac O. Hunt, Dr. Isaac B. Davis, ex-Assemblyman Solon B. Smith, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Isaac O. Hunt, Dr. Isaac C. Hayes, Alderman Perley and Jacobus of this city. Gen. James W. Husted of Rockland, William P. Robinson of Auburn, and U. S. Marshal Lewis F. Payn.

On the reassembling of the Committee, Gen. Arthur, the Chairman, named as the Executive Committee Benjamin D. Hicks of Queens, James Jourdan and Jacob Worth of Brooklyn. De Witt C. Wheeler, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and Choster A. Arthur of New York, William H. Robertson of Westchester, John B. Dutcher of Dutchess, Gen. George H. Sharpo of Uister, Insurance Superfinendent John F. Smyth of Albany, James S. Smart of Washington, Edward M. Johnson of Otsego, Arthur B. Johnson of Oneida, Thomas C. Platt of Tioga, Charles J. Langdon of Chemung, and James D. Warren of Erie.

The Executive Committee organized by electing ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt Chairman, and Edward M. Johnson and Henry A. Glidden secretaries,
The headquarters of the State Committee will be in the Fitth Avenue Hotel in this city during was elected Chairman, and Edward M. Johnson

man, and Edward M. Johnson and Henry A. Glidden secretaries,
The headquarters of the State Committee will be in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city during the campaign. The Executive Committee will meet daily until the day of the election.

Alonzo B. Cornell. The Republican candidate for Governor, attended the Committee's meeting. He is confident of his election. He said, after the adjournment of the Committee, that the Republicans would carry the State whoever the Domocratic nominee for Governor might be. All the members of the State Committee coincide in Mr. Cornell's views. Some of them believe that Gov. Robinson will be easily defeated. Others, and notably those who live in the interior of the State, say that Gov. Robinson will prove to be a dangerous candidate. They profess, however, to be as confident as their colleagues that Mr. Cornell will be elected.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Strong Protest Against the Use of Hayonets at the Elections-The Ticket. LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday. John Carrigan was elected Chairman. Edgar Wakely of Douglas was nominated for Supreme Judge; Dr. A. Bear of Madison and A. J. Sawyer of Lancaste. for regents of the university. The judicial district nominations are as follows: First district. W. P. Conner, Judge; third district, J. W. Savage, renominated: fourth district, W. H. Munger, nominated by acclamation. The second, fifth, and sixth districts did not nominate, Among the resolutions were the following:

The Democratic party numerations that the military is and onesh to be in strict subordination to the civil power in all things. It denies, as it ever has demed, the right of the Federal administration to keep on root, at a general expense, a standing army to invade States for political purposes, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage a fraudulent count of the votes; or to fraudilently, under the form of law, inaugurate a candidate who has been defeated at the polls by a lawful majority, both of the people and the Electoral college, as protectly the Constitution.

The protect of the people and the Electoral college, as protectly the Constitution.

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The protect of the people and the polls of all other rights—and the only me rath, the great right of the presence of military at the polls, and abuses. The presence of military at the polls, and a though a prisoning voters without warrant or hearing, desirely and freedom of self-government. We call appea all good citizents to assist its treserving our institutions from destruction by those imperial methods of succerving the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will keeping the way to the ballot by open and free as it was to our faithers. for regents of the university. The judicial dis-

Mr. Evarts in Toronto.

TORONTC, Sept. 11 .- The Hon. William M. Evarts arrived yesterday and attended the reception of the Viceroy and Princess Louise at the Toronto University and Osgood Hall. At the former place Edward Blake, Chancellor of the former place Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University, made a compilmentary address referring to the high legal positions which Mr. Evarts had occupied, and to the kindred inter-ests and sympathies of Canada and the United States. Mr. Evarts, in reply, delivered a speech describing his experiences as a lawyer. Mr. Evarts is the guest of the Governor-Gen-eral and the Princess at the Government House, To-day he accompanied the vice-regal party to the exhibition grounds. The American resi-dents of this city and those visiting Toronto as sembled at the Rossin House at 11 o'clock this morning to pay their respects to Mr. Evarts. Georgia's State Treasurer to be Impeached

ATLANTA, Sept. 11.—After three weeks of in-estigation of the official conduct of J. W. Rentree, Treas-tres of the State of Georgia, the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to-day reported resolutions that he be at more impeaded for high crimes and misde-measures. It is claimed that Treasures Reprise has been drawing interest on the State's money. The resolution was perfected on week but they will probably beas.

BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

Seetch Iron Masters litosping their Furnaces-LONDOW, Sept. 11 .- The iron masters of

Lanarkshire and Avrshire met in Glasgow yesterday and resolved not to accede to the demand of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings a ton. The masters will immediately blow out a third of their furnaces, as they believe that the revival in the Iron trade is only temporary.

The self-acting minders in the Ashton Cotton Mills are the care of operatives most determined on a strike. The weavers have not yet come to a definite resolution, but they may strike with the minders. If they do not, they will be in almost every ease locked out.

The funds of the Minders' Union will possibly enable them to continue the struggle for two months or more. The weavers could not possibly remain out so long without experienc-

two months or more. The weavers could not possibly remain out so long without experiencing great privations. The card room hands have not acted, but they will doubtless be locked out when the strike begins.

Rotices of a five per centum reduction in the warss were posted in the mills at Lancaster yesteriay. The radiction affects 800 hands.

Notices of short time and less wages were also posted in the mills near Stockport.

The operatives of two large mills at Mossley struck yesterday against a reduction, and notice of a reduction was nosted at other mills.

The Manchester (hardian, in a leading editorial, says: "In consequence of the cheapness of provisions, the full in wages is not anything like so serious in its effects upon the condition of the workpoople as the measure of reduction appears to indicate. Though at the present moment the cotion industry is overshadowed by a menacing cloud, there are already clearly discernible signs of returning presperity. The importance of the favorable rains in Asia can hardly be exaggerated, and we may reasonably hope that next year India and China will be prosperous. The revival of enterprise in America also means a renewal of activity in international trade. It is understood that a new association of capitalists has been formed in Hamburg with the view of starting an additional line of steamers to the United States and West Indies, which will compete for the goods traffic only. Two new steamers specially adapted for this description of business have been ordered."

QUEBEC'S DEADLOCK.

The Legislative Conneil Standing Firm Against

QUEBEC, Sept. 11 .- The Legislative Council met this morning. No Government an-nouncement was made, except the statement that the Lieutenant-Governor would come down at 3 P. M., and sanction the bills passed during the session. The only business done during the sitting was the adoption, by a vote of 13 to 3, of a series of resolutions moved by

the Hon. Dr. Boss, as follows:

That this House desires to renew the expression of its statchment to the person of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and to the institutions which she has endowed in the Province of Quebec. That this House is very auxious to favor measures which might have for their aim furnishing her Majesty with necessary supplies to carry on the administration of public affairs, but that this House does not know how to reconcile its respect to our severcian with the duties the Constitution imposes on them with leaving the public linds at the disposation of an administration which has thrown aside the respect due to the Constitution, to the will of the Logislator, and or consed the adjournment of one of the branches of the Legislator in the moist of a sessies, when the whole public service has been suffering since the termination of the legislation part of the moist fiscal year, and without arransmin for financial engagements to which the province is bound, which is of a nature seriously to damace the public credit. That this adjournment, recommended by the advisers of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, is a new proof of their carelessness and an admission of their insolity to efficiently administer the affairs of this province, and a further reason for this House to persist in the determination which these instances of the province of the carelessness that an admission of their insolity to efficiently administer the affairs of this province, and a further reason for this House to persist in the determination which the alken, and which Leutenant-Governor. the Hon. Dr. Boss, as follows:

The House adjourned until this afternoon. ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The Way Mr. Hayes Says He has Tried to

Administer the Government. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 .- De facto President Hayes, with Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and Charles Devens visited the Chamber of Commerce this noon. The President of the Champer welcomed them in a short speech, in reply to which Mr. Hayes said:

to which Mr. Hayes said:

In the position which I hold it has been my desire to try to do somettime to bring it about that the Government should be administered upon business principles and me but may represent a sould be administered upon business principles and me but may represent the shortcomings and failures, and perhaps I see them more clearly than others do; but my steady nurpose has been to go forward in the right direction. Though the movement had been slow, still I can saw to my friends in Cinciunal that I have homestly tried to keep my face is the right direction.

He then spoke of the improvement in business since one year ago, and, without claiming any credit for it, said that specie payments have come and good times are coming with it. He thought a dose of the same medicine which brought better times should be given to prolong better times, and put far away as possible that inevitable period when hard times shall come again.

INVESTIGATING A RECORDER.

Mrs. Sarah Thorpe Makes Charges before the Hoboken Common Council. The Hoboken Common Council have decided

to investigate serious charges made against Recorder McDonough of that city, and Aid Edmondson of the colice force, by Sarah Thorpe. The charges were originally made to Mayor Besson, and by him sent to the Coun-cil at their meeting Tuesday evening. Mrs. Thorpe's state. ment is that in August, 1877, her busband was in Europe Her-child was at her mother's house, in Hoboken, and the herself was in the service of a family at Summit N . On the 15th day of that month she was informed b her mother that her child was ill, and having gone to Hoboken, placed money in her parents' hands that they Hoboken, placed money in her parents' hands that they might provide proper nourishment for the habe. While there, there was a simily rumpus, in which her mother took her part, and her rather suffered injury. Mrs. Thorpe and her mother were arrested for assault, and While confined Horse, well the tolice astation. While confined Horse, well the tolice astation, while confined Horse, well the motive astation will be suffered to the suffered for the suffered for the tolice astation. While confined Horse, we was visited, it is alleged, several times in ber only by Recorder McDonough, who manifested more than official interest in her family relations. He finally told her that the charge made against her by her father was a serious one, but that he would secrept nominal buil for her if she desired. He accompanied this show of magnanuity by it is charged, indecent proposals, and made her promise to meet him inter in the day at an appointed place. To secure the release of her babe from a noisone ceil, the woman conscited. Shortly before 3 oftends she was led from her cell to the court room by Folice Aid Edimondson, her cell to the court room by Folice Aid Edimondson, her end as a system of the said see you.

After the communication had been read at the Compoil and the communication had been read at the Compoil. and see you."

After the communication had been read at the Council meeting Tuesday might, Councilman Schmidt moved that it be sont back to the Mayor, because the charges were outlawed by the statute of limitations, and because their only purpose was to ruin the reputation of two Hoboken officers. The charges were finally referred for investigation to the Committee of the Whole.

A Very Fast Train.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any erson who doubts the possibility of a locomotive making a mile a intrute has only to take the 6:20 P. M. train from Long Island City, on the Long Island Raticoad, to be full convinced of his error. inced of his error, each gone so fast that newspapers of said train has eften gone so fast that newspapers of said train he have been found a number et away, blown off by the rush of air through the (The writer has lost many a seat in consequence of

car. (The writer masses many thins)
Then, again, the brakemen, owing to the difficulty they have in catching their bleath, often fail to promounce the names of stations intelligibly; while the prize package flend has been known to drop most of his warrs in the laps of passengers from his inability to stand up.

E. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A train leaves Jersey City for Philadelphia every afternoon at o'clock, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Between Mor mouth Junction and Trenton the train geography takes fifty-even seconds to make a mile-very rarely a minute— and seven miles in six minutes is not unusual. This can be verified any day.

A. T. Sawana.

Well, what have you done, Brother Blaine !

You have saved the State of Maine. With infinite pain.
You have made no change in your own stature. But have sent Eugene to the Legislature Well, suppose Solon Chase

And what is your gain?

Are you in a better case.

Or a surer place?

A pretty big sum it has cost, it appears, To outbid the old man and his yoke of steers. To be pushed so close to the wall, And nearly to full. Is enough to sur any man's gall.

And yours most of all;
For every one knows that you kent your feet
Because the Greenbackers by greenbacks were beat Where now are the votes that were cast In the prosperous past, When you lived a life so fast That it couldn't last? It seems that a cloud has come over your fate.
When you boast of no more than saving the State.

"Twas a very close call, Brother Blaine, And boasting is vain; No more can you treat with disdain The facia that are plain; And this to the party remains your plea-

To break chills and eradicate lever and ague, try Dr. It. Jayne's Ague Mixture, if you desire a safe and per manent cure. - Ads.

-A physician at Bloomington, Ind., is on rial for giving a fatal dose of morphime to a pati pdictment charges manslaughte

-There are sixteen Irish peers and a sim-

lar number of British poors woo can trace their descent in an unbroken line from the Plantas -A woman was told to "make oath" in a

New Haven court. She blushingly said "Demn it," and protested against the rager of legal necessity. -Descon Peter Young, of the Norwich Comm.) African Baptire Chicen, has some triumphantithrough a triat on a charge of stealing cabbages, the jury -A negro Sunday school went on an ex-

cursion to Sheller Island, but a landing was not permit-ted, the owners and hotel men drawing the color line seroes the wharf. A lawsuit for damages follows -Jonathan Haskall, the "Reformed Clown," is a Western temperance lecturer. At Monroe

ville, Ind., he excited a popular runnseller from a meet-ing, and was subsequently driven out of town by a mob-that pelled him with eggs, mind, and tar. -The inner surface of the dome of St. 'aut's, in London, is to be painted with floating angels on blue sky. The surface is to be divided by sight ores nental ribs, at the toot of each being the figure of a

... There are coal mines in Germany in which the phenomenon of subterranean waters having a regular who and flow has been observed. The scientific academies of Vicuna and Berlin are studying it, and look for valuable additions to our knowledge -A German medical writer, in a work

published in 1877, save that there are but two nuthentis cases known of five children being term at one birth. A third case is now reported from Kettwig on the Rhin The children were well formed, though very small, but they lived only one hour. -Mark Twain contributes \$25 toward de-

fraying the expenses of the battle-flux celebration at Hartford, but takes it out of the money that he intended to spend for a pew in a church. The following is his deence of that course: "There is nothing nobler than for therefore I subtract this sum from the pew rent." -Secretary Mullens of the London Mis-

donary Society was the official who organized the move

ment to Christianize Central Africa. Of the six mis

ment to Christianize Central Africa. Of the six mis-sionaries who made the first start for Lake Tanganyika, two abandoned the lourney and two died by the way. Mr. Mullens decided to go along with the next party, so as to learn for himself the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. News of his death has just been received. -The Grocers' Exchange is a Cincinnat concern, composed of two men who thought they had devised a means of collecting bad grocery bills, but who are now in jail. They wrote to the Rev. Lewis French as follows: "Your account will be advertised, with full par-uculars, during the Exposition, which opens sept. 12, unless you call and make settlement with us at our

The reverend debtor construed this as an attempt to blackmail, and had the Exchange arrestor -President John W. Harper, of the Danville (Ind.) College, disappeared mysteriously a year ago, while on his way to address a Sunday school convention. There was nothing in his business or social relations to drive him off, and it was believed that he had been mur dered for the \$500 that he was carrying in his pockets Lately his wife took out letters of administration on his estate. But he now returns. His story is that he was knocked down and robbed; that the blow affected his reason, and he wandered westward, finally coming to his enses among the Ute Indiana

-The poll tax was lately abolished in Rusels, and a committee was appointed to find out some new source of income that should cover the deficit created by its abolition. The committee worked for over six months, but in vain. Then another committee was ap-pointed to find out what State expenses might be reduced or allogather abolished, but was equally unsuccessful. Now the Russian Government is perplexed with the ques-tion where to get that 8,000,000 of roubles which in any event could not have been collected, whether the poll tax

-The Boston Globe Theatre gets an amount of attention in the newspapers that would be in-cidentally valuable as advertising if the peculiar circum-stances did not keep the establishment closed. It is owned in sections. John Stetson, formerly the manager, holds a lease of the main cutrance and lobby. A. C. Baldwin holds the auditorium, and will not let Mr. Stetson have it at the price offered. A part of the stage beonge to A A. Rand, and has been cut off by a brick wall. it is said that the theatre will be rebuilt on Mr. Bald-win's ground on a smaller scale.

—An evening newspaper of San Francisco

gives a glimpse of the state of the mining stock market west of the Rocky Mountains. Six of its columns are filled with closely-printed lists of shares in various mining companies on which assessments are overdue, and which are advertised to be sold as directed by law because their owners refuse or are unable to make further payments on them. On some of the stock the assessments are as low as two cents a share, and on others as high as \$2. Nearly 150,000 delinquent shares were advertised in a recent number of the newspaper in ques

-Queen Victoria, when she visits Chiselhurst to see the Empress Engenie, is invariably conduct ed to the resting place of the Prince Imperial, where she places flowers, presented by Monsignor Goldard, the Ro man Catholic priest, for whom she has a special fancy Times are changed. In 1850, at the time of the fright about the Pope's bull, when Richard Swift, the Reman Cathalia Sheriff of London, presented Monsignor Searie, Cardinal Wiseman's secretary, at court as his chaplain, the Queen ordered his presentation to be ignominiously cancelled. Monsignor Goddard's title is now fully recognized in the

der I. of Bulgaria, is very popular with his new subjects, particularly with the gentler sex, who call him "Wubol Kmas," the handsome prince. His first innovation has been in the culturary direction. Cooks, male and female, and large quantities of supplies and utonsils for an artitic kitchen have been ordered from Vienna. To help him enjoy the good things of life many of the friends of his youthful days have taken up their residence with him. They will also assist in the organization of the Bulgarian army and in the administration of the Government, and from the Atterian capital a number of noble ladies have also come to show what style and etiquette at a royal court should be.

-A strong feeling of animosity is growing up between Russia and Germany, and there are poli-ticians and journalists on both sides who make no secret countries. Germany is certainly taking precautions that seem to provide for the worst. Ten thousand workmen oring on the fortifications of the fortress of Thorn, which is called the Strasbourg of Germany's eastern ber der. The fortress of Posen has also been immeasily

strengthened and enlarged, and can now accommodate a large army. A considerable part of the indemnity pay-ments made by France has been expended upon these fortifications and in furnishing them with enormous stores of provisions and ammunition. -Lyons shot Van Doren in self-defence at

Vevay, Ind., last year, but did not kill him. They lived on adjoining farms, and so had the conveniences for keep-ing the quarrel going. The respective families became involved in the feud, and fought frequently. Several vexa tions lawsuits were instituted. A few days ago Lyons's son said that his father had needlessly bungled the job of shooting Van Duren, and proposed to undertake it him-self. He lay in wait by the roadside for Van Doccu, who was coming from the village on horseback, and when his victim got opposite, coolly rested a gun across the fence, took aim very deliberately, and shot him through the brain. "I guess that was a success," the murders remarked as he and a neighbor examined the dead man.

-Henry Irving, the English actor, professes a firm better that merit on the stage eventually makes its mark, in spite of opposition. "I rely on the justice of audiences," he says in the Wasshall Review. "They are sincere and hearty in their approval of what they like, and have the greatest hand in making an actor's reputation. Journalistic power car-not be overvained. It is enormous; but in regard to actors it is a remarkable fact that their permanent rept tations, the final and lasting vertice of their merits, are made chiefly by their audiences. Sometimes the true record comes after the players are dead or it is written by men who possibly never saw them. Edmant Kean's may be called a posthumous reputation. It you read the newspapers of his time you will that that during his acting days he was considerably out up and manied rick's impersonations were not much written about his day. As to Burladce, Betterton, and other ranous actors of their time, whose names are familiar to us, when they lived there were practically names-paidte.

to chromiele their work. -The failure of the potato crop in Europe will nowhere cause greater hardsom than in some parts of Germany. Last suring the German newscapers will full or startling descriptions of people with that he would of food in the forest region of Spensirt. Whole the eriment was expending enormous ands upon the lines and soldiery, official investigations research that that over three courts of all the includance of the court Spessart district were in plantle destruction. A leading pourroil of Germany said of this improvision? pourous of They are barely able to institution a weatherst existence from one potate crop to the other, and a single rather of this crop reduces them to the most about want, and times when there is no such general industrial days wind as at present exists." A commission, directed by 100 Government to examine into the correctness of the 50 Me. paper reports, found in the habitations of this ! ished population" no bread, no potarces, no sail it was a population on whose faces the shadow of starvation lowered, and who briested in speechless distress their road. age gone, and already too weak to wern to one vit it was reported that wild how that had been turned wild due up and eaten. Greater than even this and more widely diffused must the suffering to during the county

year, unless means of relief are promptly provided